

## AMENDMENT TO CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 3, 11-12, 14, 22-23, and 27-29 as following:

1. *(Currently amended)* A transmitter operating in a switching-mode, the transmitter comprising:
  - a signal decomposition unit decomposing a modulated digital signal into a first signal and a second signal, both being expressed in polar coordinates;
  - an adaptive predistorter, coupled to the signal decomposition unit, configured to distorting the first and second signals respectively in accordance with one or more of distorting parameters; and
  - a phase equalizer, coupled to the adaptive predistorter, configured to equalizing a time delay between the first and second signals in response to a measurement provided by a feedback loop operating on a sample of a RF signal from ~~the transmitter;~~ and a power amplifier, wherein the power a power amplifier, is coupled to a voltage controlled oscillator and controlled by the first signal and a phase-modulated signal coupled from ~~a the~~ voltage controlled oscillator; to producing the RF signal.
2. *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 1, wherein the modulated digital signal is provided from a baseband processor, the first signal is an amplitude signal, and the second signal is a phase signal, and the phase-modulated signal is produced from the second signal.
3. *(Currently amended)* The transmitter of claim 2, wherein the feedback loop includes a down-converter, a demodulation unit coupled to the down-converter and a measurement unit coupled to the demodulation unit, and provides feedback signals to at least the phase equalizer.
4. *(Previously amended)* The transmitter of claim 3, wherein the down-converter converts the sample to a lower frequency to be demodulated in the demodulation unit to

produce a demodulated sample, and the demodulated sample is measured in the measurement unit for producing the feedback signals.

5.     *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 1, wherein the first signal is provided to indirectly control the power amplifier.

6.     *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 5, wherein the first signal activates a control unit to generate a bias control signal and a voltage signal in response to the first signal.

7.     *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 5, further comprising a first modulation path and a second modulation path, both operating on the second signal.

8.     *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 7, wherein the first modulation path provides a first input signal to the voltage controlled oscillator in response to the second signal processed in a phase gain unit.

9.     *(Original)* The transmitter of claim 8, wherein the second signal, after processed in the phase gain unit, is converted to an analog signal.

10.    *(Previously amended)* The transmitter of claim 8, wherein the second modulation path provides a second input signal to the voltage controlled oscillator in response to the second signal processed in a phase offset unit.

11.    *(Currently amended)* The transmitter of claim 10, wherein an output of a loop filter with an output of ~~a~~the phase gain unit are coupled together to modulate the voltage controlled oscillator.

12.    *(Currently amended)* A method for controlling a transmitter to operate in a switching-mode, the method comprising:

decomposing a modulated digital signal into a first signal and a second signal,  
both being expressed in polar coordinates;

distorting the first and second signals respectively in accordance with one or more of distorting parameters; and equalizing a time delay between the first and second signals in response to a measurement provided by a feedback loop operating on a sample of a RF signal from ~~the transmitter~~; and a power amplifier, wherein the power amplifier producing the RF signal in a power amplifier is coupled to a voltage controlled oscillator and controlled by the first signal and a control signal coupled from a the voltage controlled oscillator.

13. (*Original*) The method of claim 12, wherein the modulated digital signal is provided from a baseband processor, the first signal is an amplitude signal, and the second signal is a phase signal, and the control signal is produced from the second signal.

14. (*Currently amended*) The method of claim 12, further comprising providing feedback signals by the feedback loop to at least a phase equalizer, the feedback loop formed by a down-converter, a demodulation unit coupled to the down-converter and a measurement unit coupled to the demodulation unit.

15. (*Previously amended*) The method of claim 14, further comprising converting the sample to a lower frequency to be demodulated in the demodulation unit to produce a demodulated sample, wherein the demodulated sample is measured in the measurement unit for producing the feedback signals.

16. (*Original*) The method of claim 12, wherein the first signal is provided to indirectly control the power amplifier.

17. (*Previously amended*) The method of claim 16, further comprising activating a control unit by the first signal to generate a bias control signal and a voltage signal in response to the first signal.

18. *(Previously amended)* The method of claim 16, further comprising providing a first modulation path and a second modulation path, both operating on the second signal.

19. *(Previously amended)* The method of claim 18, further comprising providing a first input signal by the first modulation path to the voltage controlled oscillator in response to the second signal processed in a phase gain unit.

20. *(Previously amended)* The method of claim 19, comprising converting the second signal, after processed in the phase gain unit, to an analog signal.

21. *(Previously amended)* The method of claim 19, further comprising providing a second input signal in the second modulation path to the voltage controlled oscillator in response to the second signal processed in a phase offset unit.

22. *(Currently amended)* The method of claim 21, further comprising forming the second modulation path by a phase-locked loop (PLL) that is formed by an adder adding an output of a loop filter with a phase gain to modulate the voltage controlled oscillator in the phase-locked loop.

23. *(Currently amended)* A method for controlling a transmitter to operate in a switching-mode, the method comprising:

compensating a frequency drift and other non-linear effects of a modulated voltage-controlled-oscillator (VCO) and a power amplifier by predistorting a baseband amplitude signal and a phase signal in accordance with one or more distorting parameters that are determined based on a sample of an output of the transmitter, wherein the baseband amplitude signal and the phase signal are expressed in terms of polar coordinates, and the sample is down-converted with an output from the VCO ~~before being and~~ demodulated to facilitate a predistortion calibration in a predistortion calibration unit to

update the distorting parameters, and one output from the predistortion calibration unit used to adjust the phase signal;  
providing a phase-locked loop (PLL) with an adaptive phase gain and a phase offset control in response to the phase signal;  
modulating the power amplifier with the baseband amplitude signal and an output coupled from the modulated voltage controlled oscillator (VCO).

24. (Original) The method of claim 23, further comprising:  
demodulating samples of an output of the power amplifier and the modulated voltage controlled oscillator to regenerate a first signal, a second signal and a third signal in a digital format;  
comparing the demodulated first and second signals to the baseband amplitude signal and phase signals with reference to the third signal, respectively; and  
producing feedback control signals to update the one or more distorting parameters, and other related parameters.
25. (Original) The method of claim 24, still further comprising equalizing a delay time between the baseband amplitude and phase signals.
26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the delay time is provided by one of the feedback control signals.
27. (Currently amended) The method of claim 23, further comprising:  
providing a control input to the modulated voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) that has a phase-modulated output;  
comparing two phase-modulated signals in a phase detector to produce an output representing the phase difference of the two phase-modulated signals, wherein one of the phase-modulated signals is a reference frequency signal from a controller and the other one of the phase-modulated signals is from a feedback frequency divider in the phase-locked loop;

coupling a loop filter to the output of the phase detector and to the input of the VCO;

including a feedback frequency divider in a feedback loop which is coupled to the output of the VCO;

~~coupling a reference frequency signal to another input of the phase detector;~~ and

receiving a signal in a modulator from an adder in the phase-locked loop that couples a phase-modulated baseband signal and a carrier frequency signal together to produce a digital bit stream used to control a divisor of the feedback frequency divider.

28. (*Currently amended*) The method of claim 23, wherein a controller receives a phase-modulated baseband signal and a carrier frequency signal to produce a digital bit stream used to control a reference frequency coupled to an input of a phase detector in the phase-locked loop.

29. (*Currently amended*) The method of claim 23, wherein the VCO operates by:

coupling the phase-modulated baseband signal to an input node of the VCO which is used by the phase-locked loop;

using an adaptive phase gain to scale the phase-modulated baseband signal before being coupled to the input node of the VCO of the phase-locked loop;

using an adaptive phase offset to change the phase-modulated baseband signal which is coupled to an input of the phase locked loop; and

using an adaptive digital predistortion signal to facilitate generate-formation of the adaptive phase gain and phase offset signals.